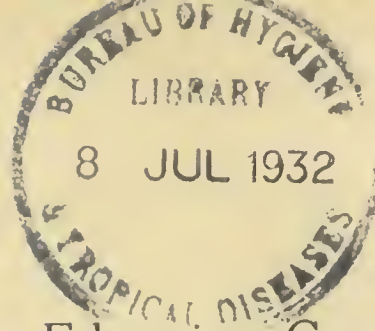


AC 2432



Gloucestershire Education Committee

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# TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

ON

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND  
TREATMENT

for the year ended December 31st, 1931.

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# Gloucestershire Education Committee.

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SHIRE HALL,  
GLOUCESTER,  
5th April, 1932.

*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This is the Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children and allied work. It is based on the twenty-third round of the Elementary Schools and includes a summary of the eleventh round of the Secondary Schools. That the work has proceeded as happily as in previous years is evidence of the manner in which the large number of persons concerned have performed their shares of the work—Teachers, Nurses, Dentists, Doctors and Clerical Staff.

The principal development during the year was an extension of the dental arrangements which has long been recognised as desirable. Inspection and treatment of the teeth of school children has been undertaken since 1915 (with a short interval) but by the time of admission to school over one-third of the temporary teeth are affected with decay. By proper attention in pre-school life something can be done to prevent this trouble and it is satisfactory that mutual arrangements have been made between the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees whereby the staff of three County Dentists has been increased to four and each one of them works among mothers and young children at the Voluntary Centres and Out-Stations.

Treatment for certain defects has been provided under the County Scheme for the Extension of Medical Services through the large General and Local Hospitals and the concentration of all the County activities in one scheme has enabled the facilities to be available much more generally over the County than would be possible otherwise. One new out-station was provided during the year (opened on 6th January, 1932) at Wotton-under-Edge, making a total (with the General Hospitals) of 19 treatment centres. The more populous parts are now covered but there remain considerable sparsely populated parts for consideration.

The review of children with orthopaedic defects is steadily developing and it is satisfactory that children under school age form approximately one-half of the cases seen by the orthopaedic surgeons.

The problem of the training of children regarded as feeble-minded and as unsuitable for attendance at an ordinary school is still unsolved. The classes for backward children suggested by the Joint Committee of the Board of Education and Board of Control offer a solution of part of the problem.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. MIDDLETON MARTIN,

*School Medical Officer.*



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# Twenty-fourth Annual Report

## OF THE

### SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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#### Staff.

*Medical.*—There has been no change in the Medical Staff since 1921, which still consists of two whole-time Inspectors and three doctors, who are also Medical Officers of Health for their respective areas, namely :—

Dr. T. F. H. Blake	appointed	1 Sept., 1908	} Whole Time.
„ Sarah Wilson ...	„	14 Oct., 1916	
„ H. F. W. Adams	„	7 Feb., 1921	} Part Time.
„ R. Green ...	„	1 Sept., 1912	
„ T. Rhind ...	„	1 Feb., 1913	

The services of the two whole-time officers are sufficient to cover the routine work prescribed by the Board of Education, but leave little margin for special examinations.

*Dental.*—In view of the arrangements with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (described on page 14), the number of dental surgeons was increased from three to four as from 1st September, 1931, and all four undertake the combined work of both Committees. Their names are :—

Miss A. M. Boal ...	appointed	1 April, 1928.
„ D. W. Crozier	„	1 Sept., 1931.
Mr. P. J. Wakley ...	„	5 May, 1919.
„ B. F. Wren ...	„	1 May, 1919.

*Nursing.*—The public nursing work of the County Council is supervised by eight whole-time County Health Superintendents : there are also four whole-time Health Visitors, two whole-time Orthopaedic Nurses and four whole-time Dental Nurses, but most of the school nursing is undertaken by the Nurses of District Nursing Associations which now cover all but a few scattered areas in the County. The Staff is :—



*County Health Superintendents—*

Miss A. Boyd	...	appointed	5 June, 1916.
„ V. M. Crow	...	„	1 Sept., 1925.
Mrs. I. V. Ladd	...	„	19 May, 1930.
„ F. E. Lyne	...	„	16 March, 1921.
Miss J. I. McLauchlan	...	„	30 July, 1917.
„ E. Mason	...	„	6 June, 1916.
„ D. K. Palin	...	„	10 March, 1919.
„ M. S. Payne	...	„	17 Nov., 1923.

Miss Payne was transferred from Cirencester on 5th December, 1931, to take duty at Kingswood.

*Health Visitors and School Nurses—*

Miss A. E. Barnes	...	appointed	1 Jan., 1931.
		resigned	31 Oct., 1931.
Mrs. L. Wright	...	appointed	1 Dec., 1927.
Miss A. Somerfield	...	„	1 April, 1927.
Mrs. P. E. Watkins	...	„	1 April, 1927.

*Orthopaedic Nurses—*

Miss D. A. Rodenhurst	...	„	22 March, 1926.
„ J. Shepherd	...	„	1 Feb., 1929.

*Dental Nurses—*

Miss M. H. Allen	...	„	7 Oct., 1919.
		retired	30 June, 1931.
„ M. H. Griffiths	...	transferred	1 April, 1928.
„ M. Hunt	...	appointed	30 Aug., 1920.
„ A. G. Powell	...	„	1 Sept., 1931.
„ W. H. Roberts	...	„	1 Nov., 1931.

*District Nurses* ... .. 134 part time

*Treatment Staff—**Bristol Hospital Area.*

Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	Mr. E. R. Chambers
		„ A. E. Iles
Ear and Throat Surgeons	...	„ J. Angell James
		„ G. R. Searff
		„ E. Watson Williams
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	Dr. Ethel M. Redman
Heart Physician	... ..	„ C. E. K. Herapath

*Cheltenham Hospital Area.*

Ophthalmic Surgeons	...	Dr. J. G. D. Currie
		„ N. H. Pike
Ear and Throat Surgeons	...	„ J. A. Bower
		„ N. H. Pike
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	Mr. J. S. Robinson
Heart Physician	... ..	Dr. J. R. Collins

*Gloucester Hospital Area.*

Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	Mr. W. Niccol
Ear and Throat Surgeon	...	„ S. Bernstein
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	„ J. F. H. Stallman
Heart Physician	... ..	Dr. D. E. Finlay

## Oxford Hospital Area.

Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	Dr. O. B. Pratt
Ear and Throat Surgeon	...	Mr. R. H. Rose Innes

**Medical Inspection.**

*A. General Arrangements.*—No change has been made in the general arrangements which are reasonably satisfactory except, possibly, in respect of the conditions under which the Medical Inspectors, Dentists and Nurses conduct their work in the schools. The personnel of the staff is the same as for many years, except that the number of County Dentists was increased in September 1931, so that each of the four dentists may devote one-fourth of their time to work among expectant and nursing mothers on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee ; at the same time an additional dental nurse was appointed, increasing the number from three to four.

A nurse was present at the inspection in 351 of the 410 departments. A district nurse was invited to attend at 361 departments, but was not available for 22 (an unusually large number) ; 13 were occupied at cases, 2 were ill and 7 were on holiday. The District Nurses appreciate the advantage of being present as they are enabled to receive from the Medical Inspector information which is helpful when speaking to the parents about the children.

Much helpful assistance is given by the Teachers, especially at the few schools where nurses are not available ; this is the more appreciated by all concerned, especially as—under the conditions usually obtaining—the school routine is so seriously upset by the visits of doctors, dentists and nurses.

*B. Places of Inspection.*—The ordinary place of inspection is a classroom and the conditions are far from ideal for refined work. As mentioned previously, it may almost be considered that the time has arrived when appropriate accommodation should be provided generally : little more is required than an ordinary room, reasonably quiet and with water laid on if possible, and such a room would be available as an extra classroom. At 60 schools the Teachers' Room was placed at the disposal of the Medical Inspector and at 12 schools the Science Room or Workshop. In two places a Mission Room and Village Hall were used, and at four schools of one room a division by means of a curtain was arranged.

*C. Appliances.*—A measuring standard, with a movable headpiece, is fixed in each school. Children are weighed by means of portable steelyards, specially designed for the Committee by Messrs. Avery & Co. in 1908 : they weigh up to 121 lbs. by

ounces. These steelyards have proved to be very convenient and reliable and are tested each summer by the Inspector of Weights and Measures: the only trouble is that the cords suspending the seats wear out in time and require renewal, but the accuracy of the steelyards is well maintained.

*D. Numbers of Children.*—The number of children on the school registers has fallen steadily for many years. In 1913–14 there were 46,305 and last year only 38,904; the only year in which any rise was noticeable was in 1927–28, and that only to the extent of about 600. The numbers of children examined in 1930–31 were :—

No. on the registers of the 410 departments	...	...	...	38,904
Children examined—				
A. Code Groups.				
Entrants	...	...	...	4,314
Intermediates	...	...	...	4,618
Leavers	...	...	...	2,716
				— 11,648
B. Specials.				
Re-examinations	...	...	...	5,991
less examined as routine	...	...	...	494
				— 5,497
New Specials (not routine)	...	...	...	380
				— 5,877
Total children examined	...	...	...	17,525

The variation in the proportions of the children in each age group, occasioned by the varying birth rate, is shown in the following statement :—

		<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Percentage on average attendance.</i>		
			<i>Entrants.</i>	<i>Intermediates.</i>	<i>Leavers.</i>
1919–20	...	18.0 (1915)	15.2	12.4	14.2
1920–21	...	17.9 (1916)	12.1	11.3	10.7
1921–22	...	14.7 (1917)	9.9	11.3	10.2
1922–23	...	15.2 (1918)	9.9	11.5	10.3
1923–24	...	16.4 (1919)	11.1	11.2	10.4
1924–25	...	23.8 (1920)	13.0	11.3	10.0
1925–26	...	19.9 (1921)	14.6	9.0	11.7
1926–27	...	18.5 (1922)	13.4	9.15	11.0
1927–28	...	18.0 (1923)	13.95	11.8	10.4
1928–29	...	16.6 (1924)	13.5	14.9	9.6
1929–30	...	16.7 (1925)	13.2	13.9	7.7
1930–31	...	15.9 (1926)	12.2	13.0	7.7

The effect of the very low birth rates in 1917 and 1918 is reflected strikingly in the small percentages of entrants in 1921–23 and in those of leavers in the last two years.



In addition to the routine examinations on admission, at eight years (intermediates) and at twelve years (leavers) all children who have been found at any time to have any defect calling for observation are reviewed at each visit to the school. The total number of these has been fairly constant for many years, the actual in 1930-31 being 8,362, about 21.5 per cent. of the total. That is, about one-fifth of the children have some defect worth noting ; often this is of a minor character, but the provision of a special card for any such case helps to ensure that no child who might be the better for observation is overlooked.

### Time Occupied in Inspections.

The rate of examination has remained, on the average, very steady at just under ten children per hour. The re-examination of children for minor defects is a short matter, but some children occupy longer time, particularly if parents are present and defects, treatment and prevention are discussed. In the secondary schools the rate is rather slower, about eight children per hour being examined.

### Findings of Inspection.

Generally speaking, there is little variation to be observed in the results of the survey of the three code groups—Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers—year by year. The summary of the defects noted among the 11,648 children examined in these groups during the twenty-third round of the schools is set out in the following table.

	<i>Entrants.</i>		<i>Intermediates.</i>		<i>Leavers.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
No. examined ... ..	4, 314		4,618		2,716		11,648	
Nose and throat ... ..	1,198	27.8	796	17.2	377	13.4	2,371	20.3
Teeth (over 3 decayed) ...	1,015	23.7	805	17.5	133	5.0	1,953	16.8
Heart trouble ... ..	56	1.3	102	2.2	76	2.8	234	2.0
Glandular enlargement ...	535	12.4	486	10.5	160	5.9	1,181	10.1
Vision (6/12 and worse)								
R. eye ... ..	20	3.6	209	4.6	164	6.1	393	5.0
External eye ... ..	101	2.3	108	2.3	75	2.8	284	2.4
Defective Hearing (R.) ...	37	.9	43	.9	34	1.3	114	1.0
Ear Discharge ... ..	63	1.5	58	1.3	40	1.5	161	1.4
Skin diseases ... ..	37	.9	40	.9	27	1.0	104	.9
Deformities ... ..	70	1.6	81	1.8	43	1.6	194	1.7
Bronchial catarrh ... ..	86	2.0	37	.8	12	.4	135	1.2
Anaemia ... ..	11	.3	19	.4	10	.4	40	.3
Others ... ..	35	.8	61	1.3	63	2.3	159	1.4
Total ... ..	3,264		2,845		1,214		7,323	

These results accord very closely with those of previous years. Approximately 50 per cent. of the children have no defect of sufficient importance for special notice, though if minor dental troubles were included the proportion of children without defect would be reduced very considerably below 50 per cent. It may, however, be said that about one-half the children are free from mental or physical trouble, detectable under the conditions of school inspection. In the aggregate, leavers are freer from obvious defects than entrants mainly owing to the extent of severe dental decay of temporary teeth and glandular enlargement.

The 7,323 defects above noted occur among 6,459, an average of 11 for every 10 children.

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that from the estimate of the general physique at the time of inspection, the proportion of children regarded as being below the average has fallen fairly steadily from about 17 per cent. in 1923 to 11½ per cent. in 1930. This is all the more interesting in that this is a matter of general observation and in this period there has been no change in the examining doctor, the standard, therefore, being presumably the same throughout.

### Pediculosis.

Whether or not the hair on a head is infected with pediculosis is a matter of elementary cleanliness, and the general results may be taken as an index of the condition of the homes from which the children come. It is to be expected that the infection would be found on the long hair of girls, and up to about 1913 almost half of them had evidence of pediculosis ; this proportion is now reduced to about one-tenth, and in 1931 the actual figure for girls was 8 per cent. The amount of work involved in these examinations of the nurses is indicated in the following table :—

				No. of	Children.		
Departments				Examina-	No.	No.	Percentage.
visited.				tions.	examined.	infected.	infected.
1916	...	...	251	39,582	26,175	4,257	16.3
7	...	...	249	31,197	22,192	3,445	15.5
8	...	...	276	31,480	24,854	3,172	12.8
9	...	...	239	25,067	19,378	2,299	11.9
1920	...	...	370	42,433	32,705	4,627	14.1
1	...	...	491	53,213	41,947	5,832	13.9
2	...	...	516	53,177	43,540	5,122	11.8
3	...	...	579	54,737	47,276	4,911	10.4
4	...	...	597	58,065	49,822	5,108	10.3
5	...	...	669	63,062	54,650	5,310	9.7
6	...	...	692	64,015	57,530	4,816	8.3
7	...	...	672	61,756	55,452	3,842	6.9
8	...	...	731	65,121	60,188	4,321	7.2
9	...	...	734	68,033	62,442	4,228	6.8
1930	...	...	741	69,330	62,551	4,253	6.8
1	...	...	798	72,852	66,331	3,932	5.9

The steady improvement shown by this statement must certainly be an encouragement to those engaged in this arduous and unpleasant task, and it is to be hoped that the lesson in cleanliness is having permanent results in the homes. That efforts cannot be relaxed at present without a tendency to relapse, however, is indicated by the fact that when a school escapes periodic visits owing to a nurse not being available for a time, the numbers of infected children are found to have increased. On the other hand, it can almost be foretold from the records what children will be reported to have pediculosis in any school.

The general conclusion is that there is permanent improvement and, where the nurse is able to keep the children under constant observation and can use her personal influence with the parents, the influence spreads into the homes. To the services of district nurses in this manner is probably to be attributed the greatest share in the improvement, and that the work proceeds so smoothly, in spite of the personal difficulties inherent in a matter which touches the susceptibilities of parents, is a tribute to the beneficial influence that they have in their respective neighbourhoods. While this is stated, there would be a serious omission if the share of the teachers were not fully recognised, for it is largely due to their whole-hearted co-operation that matters move so happily.

### **Infectious Diseases.**

On the whole infectious conditions were more prevalent among the children than in any one of the previous four years. This was due mainly to measles, particularly in the spring and early summer, and to whooping cough in the spring; the numbers of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and mumps were particularly low.

Twenty-six departments were closed for short periods but the number of schools in respect of which certificates were issued for periods of low attendance due to infections was as large as 116.

### **Arrangements for following-up children with Defects.**

Systematic supervision of children who appear to be in need of special attention is so much a part of the regular procedure as to be almost automatic, and a valuable part of it is that over nearly the whole of the County there is a resident district nurse who is also the health visitor and school nurse, to whom reference can be made at any time.



The arrangements include :—

1. The School Medical Inspectors make out lists of children after each visit to the school.
2. The lists are sent to the School Nurse, Children's Care Committee (where there is one) or to the Official Correspondent.
3. Reports on the respective cases are received, generally from the Nurses.
4. Reports are made monthly with a view to each case receiving appropriate treatment.
5. When other methods of persuasion have failed, the Inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are often successful, and the assistance so willingly given by them is greatly appreciated by all interested in the welfare of the children.
6. Review of all "referred" children at the subsequent visits of the School Medical Inspectors.

From the first reports received about a month after the inspections one half of the children had already had treatment; by the end of the year the number of untreated cases has been reduced from 1,203 to 311.

## Treatment.

The facilities available for the treatment of defects include :—

- (1) Usual Medical Attendants.
- (2) Hospitals.
- (3) Arrangements under the Scheme for the Extension of Medical Services, with 16 Out-stations.
- (4) Dental Surgeons—four whole-time, shared with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
- (5) Nurses.    (a) 134 District Nurses.  
                   (b) 4 Dental Nurses (whole time).  
                   (c) 2 Orthopaedic Nurses (whole time).

One new out-station was opened at Wotton-under-Edge on 6th January, 1932; other places now under consideration are Newent, Marshfield and Northleach. With this provision, all



the more populous parts of the County will be covered ; even so there will remain considerable sparsely populated areas for which it is hoped that simple treatment centres may be made available, for example in a treatment room provided at the District Nurse's Home.

The general progress of the work under the scheme is indicated in the following brief summary with respect to school-children.

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
No. of Out-Stations ...	10	11	12	12	12	16	15
Openings of Out-Stations :							
Routine ...	442	533	571	559	575	677	710
Intermediate ...	289	603	501	658	811	865	993
Cases seen ...	2,132	3,161	3,394	3,871	4,173	4,491	4,714
Attendances ...	5,443	10,768	8,618	10,368	12,545	14,618	14,392
Average attendance at							
Routine openings ...	9.6	13.8	9.0	11.8	11.4	10.2	10.7
Specialist cases :							
Vision ...	706	974	1,048	1,170	1,313	1,528	1,653
Ear, nose and throat	888	1,095	1,260	1,641	1,520	1,700	1,869
Orthopaedic ...	66	170	140	178	238	287	359
Throat operations ...	556	611	717	832	909	908	849
Spectacles obtained ...	361	550	581	670	737	797	791

Satisfactory as are these records of the benefit to school children, even more important is the increasing amount of similar work done amongst infants, so that defects formerly noticed only after admission to school are now being treated more and more in pre-school days. In the seven years of the above table the numbers of these Maternity and Child Welfare cases have increased from 406 to 1,083, and the attendances from 1,474 to 3,993.

### Orthopaedic Treatment.

A concise statement of the arrangements was given in the Report for 1930. No alteration was made during 1931 except that additional clinics will be held at Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge Out-Stations, recently opened, weekly by Miss Shepherd, Orthopaedic Nurse. Defects due to tuberculosis are referred to the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

The total number of children on the Register at the end of 1931 was 1,969. Some have left the County and the number now under review has been reduced as follows :—

Now under observation	...	...	...	1,196
Cured	...	...	...	394
				<hr/> 1,590
Left School	...	...	...	262
Left County	...	...	...	105
Dead	...	...	...	12
				<hr/> 379
				<hr/> 1,969

The rapid development of this branch of work is indicated by the following comparison of the attendances in 1927 and 1931, including infants :—

<i>Out Station.</i>	<i>For examination by Surgeon.</i>		<i>For treatment by Nurse.</i>	
	1927.	1931.	1927.	1931.
Berkeley ...	74	83	217	317
Chipping Campden ...	69	99	220	306
Chipping Sodbury ...	—	65	—	132
Cinderford ...	125	109	234	320
Cirencester ...	120	114	228	376
Coleford ...	—	121	—	527
Fairford ...	—	60	—	102
Lydney ...	59	150	75	395
Soundwell ...	—	121	—	449
Stroud ...	—	141	—	534
Tewkesbury ...	62	90	322	291
Thornbury ...	32	62	46	224
Totals ...	<hr/> 541	<hr/> 1,215	<hr/> 1,342	<hr/> 3,973

The interest taken by the District Nurses in the children coming under their care is evidenced by the fact that half of the cases come under review before the children commence attendance at school. The surgeons greatly appreciate the reference of cases at an early age and in an early stage when remedial measures can prevent permanent deformity ; at the upper ages, at present, some cases cannot be followed to a conclusion before the children leave school. It is, therefore, fortunate that some of them will continue to have treatment under ordinary hospital conditions and that the County Council have agreed to utilise their powers under Section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1929, in certain cases.

### Results of Treatment.

The most complete picture is obtained from the review of children twelve months after inspection. Of 7,292 children on whom reports were made, 2,123 were cured cases, 803 had left and

died, and 498 were absent on the day of re-inspection. Of the remaining 3,868, all had had treatment except 267, 4.9 per cent.; the defect was regarded as being remedied in 1,234 cases (34.2 per cent.), improved in 1,581 cases (43.9 per cent.) and unchanged in 786 cases (21.8 per cent.). The standard of remedy is high, for even in cases which had received as effective treatment as possible large numbers are grouped as "improved" only. Thus of 855 children with defective vision 408 were included in this group, largely because glasses did not bring vision to the full normal extent; also 861 children with obstructed conditions of the nose and throat had had treatment but the results of obstruction were still observable in 264 children. It is to be hoped that the earlier treatment now being given more and more before children attend school will be effective in considerable degree in preventing these permanent defects.

The following is an interesting summary with respect to certain conditions :—

	<i>Defective vision.</i>		<i>Nose and throat.</i>		<i>Ear disease.</i>		<i>Skin disease.</i>		<i>Deformities.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Children referred ...	906	—	1,000	—	117	—	157	—	213	—
Treated :										
Under Scheme ...	705	72.9	489	48.9	76	64.9	73	46.5	157	73.8
Otherwise ...	150	16.6	372	37.2	29	24.8	83	52.9	48	22.6
Total ...	855	94.5	861	86.1	105	89.7	156	99.4	205	96.4
Result (percentages on numbers of treated cases)										
Remedied ...	199	23.3	546	63.5	48	45.7	113	72.5	21	10.2
Improved ...	408	47.7	264	30.6	29	27.6	31	19.8	130	63.4
Unchanged ...	248	29.0	51	5.9	28	26.6	12	7.7	54	26.4

Glasses were prescribed for 598 children (556 under the scheme), and these had been obtained in 586 cases.

## Dental Treatment.

Dental Inspection and treatment were first commenced in 1915; the work was interrupted for a short period during the war but was resumed with two whole-time Dental Surgeons in 1919. The staff was enlarged by the addition of a lady dentist in April 1928. From June 1921 treatment has been given at the time of inspection. For many years only children aged 6–10 years came under review but in 1926 "five year olds" were included and in 1927 the upper limit was raised to 11 years. All the work—with the exception of treatment at Stroud and at Cirencester, where



the Hospitals were used—is undertaken, under somewhat disadvantageous conditions, on school premises. At Stroud the County Dentist has recommended that, though the accommodation at the Hospital is superior, treatment shall be given at the schools as he thinks the records will be better, partly owing to the limitation of the availability of the Hospital premises and the long period over which treatment has to be extended. Effect will be given to the proposal in the present year.

During the year an agreement was reached between the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee whereby an additional County Dentist was appointed and commenced work on 1st September, 1931; all four County Dentists work for both Committees, about three-quarters of their time being spent on school children.

The success achieved by the County Dentists in gaining the confidence of the parents and children is evidenced by the steady increase in the acceptance of treatment from 54 per cent. in the early years of dental treatment to 79 per cent. in 1931. It is greatly deplored by the Dentists that their good offices cease where children reach the age of eleven years and thereafter children come under their observation only when trouble occurs at the time of the yearly visit to the school. One example was particularly mentioned. A girl had come regularly for inspection and her teeth had been kept in good order by minor treatments up to her eleventh year; she then dropped out of sight, only appearing for treatment again two years later when extractions of permanent teeth were inevitable.

Details of the numbers of inspections and treatments are given in Tables IV and C at the end of the Report.

### **Rheumatic Heart Disease.**

The records for 1931 afford interesting confirmation of the evidence of periodicity in the incidence of this condition. In the early part of the decennium it appeared that compared with other areas the proportion of children so affected in this County was large compared with those in other areas. But the proportion of entrants in whom signs consistent with organic disease of the heart were noticed, fell steadily from 6.8 per cent. in 1921 to .8 per cent. in 1929: in the last two years the incidence has shown signs of increasing. In the same period the proportion amongst children aged about 12 years was at its maximum in 1925 (10.1 per cent.) and the fall since that year is still continuing. If the suggestion of



periodicity is correct the fall amongst the older group should continue for another two or three years.

Confirmation of the accuracy of the observation of the Medical Inspectors is given by the reports of the physicians under the scheme of the Bristol University Centre for Cardiac Research. Thus, of the Gloucestershire cases, 65 per cent. were reported to have either congenital or acquired heart disease compared with 60 per cent. for Bristol and 40 per cent. for Somerset.

The physicians held 12 sessions at 10 out-stations during 1931 and examined 54 children, many being re-examined.

<i>Condition—</i>		<i>Numbers of children.</i>	
Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	28	
Congenital Heart Disease	...	4	
Doubtful and under observation		4	
No Organic Disease	... ..	18	
		<hr/>	
		54	

<i>School Attendance.</i>		<i>May attend School.</i>	<i>Should not attend School.</i>
Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	25	3
Congenital Heart Disease	...	4	—
Doubtful and under observa-			
tion	... ..	4	—
With no Organic Disease	...	17	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		50	4

### Physical Training.

There is no development for report in this connection, but the usual drill and exercises are carried out under the supervision of the teachers. They could be greatly assisted if they had the advantage of the advice of an Instructor in Physical Training as in many other areas, and probably the drill and exercises would then be conducted in a manner whereby children would gain even greater benefit than under present conditions.

### Provision of Meals.

No formal arrangements were made by the Education Committee for the provision of meals in their area during 1931, but the following is an interesting example of voluntary action in various places in the County. At Stroud the Rotary Club gave assistance in supplying milk for necessitous children. In his note Dr. H. W. Hills says, "I feel the originators of the scheme should not be

“omitted. Two years ago the Women Citizens’ Association of Stroud began the supply and organised it, and have arranged for 80 children in five schools to receive milk daily. The Association asked the Rotary Club to take over one school and the Club did so and supplied about 20 children, but the supply has not been continuous and the association had to fill up the gap when the Club was unable to carry on.”

### Baths for Children.

There is one very satisfactory report for 1931—from Tewkesbury—and two most disappointing reports from Coln St. Aldwyn and Hatherop. The bathing arrangements for children at Tewkesbury were instituted in 1921 by the then District Nurse, Mrs. Smith; at the end of the first year the effort was so successful that the Corporation doubled the number of baths and for the past ten years four have been available. On the 18th January, 1932, the Town Clerk wrote the following letter :—

“The following report upon the use of the Baths during the past year may be of interest to you :—

‘The Surveyor reported that the number of bathers during the past year amounted to 4,028, namely 1,246 men, 1,132 women, and 1,650 children; that the amounts paid by the adults realised £29 14s. 6d., the children being allowed the use of the baths free of charge.

‘The Council have decided to provide and fix two additional baths.’ ”

The following two notes are unfortunate contrasts. The Head Teacher at Coln St. Aldwyn who had been there only two months writes, “I have discussed the matter and as far as I can find out the children do not seem to be using the bath at all. None of the children present in school seem to have done so.” The Head Teacher of Hatherop School says :—

“I have endeavoured to ascertain the number of children who use the baths, but it appears that none of them attend regularly (*i.e.* weekly). Five (two boys and three girls) have attended at intervals during 1931.

“As far as the School is able to encourage the use of the baths every opportunity is taken to do so, but the results so far have been very disappointing.

“Up to the present time I have failed to ascertain any good reason why the baths are not used more.”

### Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

A statement of the numbers of children in these categories is given in Table III at the end of this Report.

*Blind Children.*—The number of children below the age of 16 years on the register of blind persons is 19.

The numbers at different ages are :—

One child a year old, one child at each year from 5 to 10 years, and twelve children between 11 and 15 years of age.

The present circumstances of children between 5 and 16 are indicated in the following statement :—

At certified Schools or Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	11
In other Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	3
Double defectives, etc., in their own homes			...	...	...	4

It is an interesting fact that while the special instruction of children who are certifiable as blind—a most desirable condition—is compulsory on local education authorities, there is no such obligation in respect of persons with defective vision with a view to the prevention of blindness, a much more important function. Education authorities have, however, voluntary powers in such cases and in 1931 the Education Committee agreed to make provision for one case, in this instance a young woman of 22 years, who is now receiving training at the Barclay Home for the Blind, Brighton. There are other cases which should have the advantage of such training.

*Deaf Children.*—The Committee are maintaining 22 children in the under-mentioned Special Schools for the Deaf :—

Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Edgbaston	...	...	13
Kingsdown Institution for the Deaf, Bristol	...	...	4
Royal Institution for the Deaf, Exeter	...	...	3
Royal Deaf School, Brighton	...	...	1
Moorfield Special School, Bristol	...	...	1

There are also two children under observation who have not yet reached 7 years of age.

*Mentally Defective Children.*—The number of children on whom full reports were made during 1931 was 45, the total number to 31st December being 822. A summary of the results is :—



	<i>Total number examined.</i>			<i>Number 7-16 yrs. on 31st Dec., 1931.</i>	<i>Dead or Left County.</i>	<i>Number. over 16 yrs on 31st Dec., 1931.</i>
	<i>To 31st Dec., 1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>To 31st Dec., 1931.</i>			
Children suitable for Instruction in a Public Elementary Sch.	133	5	138	51	19	68
Special Class ...	125	10	135	41	27	67
Special Day School ...	76	5	81	11	12	58
Special Res. School ...	279	16	295	87	60	148
Other Special Schools ...	18	1	19	6	4	9
Children unsuitable for Instruction in a Special School ...	146	8	154	42	46	66
Total children specially examined ...	777	45	822	238	168	416

The children unsuitable for instruction in a special school were referred to the Joint Committee; in addition the names of two children (one boy and one girl) were similarly referred to that Committee under Art. 3 of the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928, with the approval of the Board of Education.

Special reference was made in the last report to the difficult problem of making suitable provision for educable children in County areas and to the proposals of the Joint Committee of the Board of Education and Board of Control for the separate instruction in Elementary Schools of retarded children.

In that report was also given the result of enquiry as to the subsequent history of 79 persons who were certified whilst at school as coming within the range of the Mental Deficiency Act; 40 out of the 49 who were traced were taking their place in the ordinary work of life reasonably well. During 1931 a similar enquiry was made on 76 children who were regarded as dull and backward as the result of complete examination. The following is a summary:—

Normal ...	...	...	...	...	33	
Fairly normal ...	...	...	...	...	6	
Dull or not quite normal ...	...	...	...	...	8	
Mentally deficient ...	...	...	...	...	1	
Subject to fits ...	...	...	...	...	1	
In Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	2	
					—	51
Untraced ...	...	...	...	...	11	
Left County ...	...	...	...	...	8	
Dead ...	...	...	...	...	6	
					—	25
						76



*Epileptic Children.*—The number of children examined by the School Medical Inspectors and reported to suffer from epileptic fits is 39, 30 being in attendance at a school and 9 suffering so seriously as to make it desirable they should not attend. There are 2 further children not in attendance at any school awaiting examination as opportunity offers.

In July 1931 the Education Committee agreed to assume responsibility for the maintenance of 2 children in the under-mentioned Special Schools for Epileptics who had hitherto been maintained at the instance of the Public Assistance Committee :—

Lingfield Epileptic Colony ... ..	1
Chalfont St. Peter Colony for Epileptics ... ..	1
	—
	2

### Physically Defective Children.

The following is a summary of the register, compiled mainly from the returns of School Attendance Officers, of children not in attendance at School, and of the causes :—

	Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Mentally Defective ... ..	...	3	5	3	6	2	11	10	11	4	55
Cripples ... ..	...	2	1	2	3	—	1	2	2	1	14
Paralysis ... ..	...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5
Delicate ... ..	...	—	2	2	2	—	5	1	2	—	14
Tuberculosis ... ..	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	8
Blind (or Partially) ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Deaf and Dumb ... ..	...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Heart Affection ... ..	...	—	2	3	—	1	3	1	1	—	11
Epileptics ... ..	...	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	11
Other Defects ... ..	...	6	3	2	5	—	3	3	4	1	27
Totals ... ..	...	13	18	14	17	4	28	22	24	10	150

Efforts are made to get the children into convenient schools for medical examination, and nearly all of them have been seen either in the schools or in their own homes. As far as practicable endeavours are made to secure effective treatment, especially of the physically defective, so that, if possible, the respective children may have the advantage of instruction.

### Miscellaneous Work.

Amongst other work undertaken during 1930 was the following :—

1.—Seventy-one pupil teachers, etc., were examined and were classed as follows :—

A	1.—Free from physical defect	...	...	...	...	48
A	2.—In good health, but with some defect not likely to shorten the full term of service	...	...	...	...	22
B	1.—In good health, but with some permanent defect likely to shorten the full term of service	...	...	...	...	0
B	2.—In good health, but with some defect likely to interfere to some extent with efficiency	...	...	...	...	1
B	3.—Temporarily in sub-normal health, but may make a good recovery	...	...	...	...	0
C	—Those whose physical condition is such as to make them unfit for the teaching profession	...	...	...	...	0

2.—Forty specimens of hair were examined for the spores of ringworm, which were found in twenty-five cases.

### Secondary Schools.

*Inspection.*—The examination of the children in the 19 secondary schools was undertaken, as usual, by the two whole-time Medical Inspectors, Dr. Sarah Wilson and Dr. Blake. Visits are paid in the summer and autumn terms only as there are few entrants in the other terms and as the Head Masters were anxious to avoid unnecessary interruption of the school routine. This work occupied 175 days in 1931, rather more than one-third of the time of each of the doctors. The number of children on the register in 1931 was 4,245 and the number examined was 3,927; the division according to sex and age was :—

					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants	...	...	...	...	458	380	838
12-13 years	...	...	...	...	409	322	731
13-14 „	...	...	...	...	373	331	704
14-15 „	...	...	...	...	320	268	588
15-16 „	...	...	...	...	305	271	576
16-17 „	...	...	...	...	173	154	327
17-18 „	...	...	...	...	70	64	134
18-19 „	...	...	...	...	17	9	26
19-20 „	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
					2,128	1,799	3,927
“ Specials ”	(excluding	“ Routine ”)					
examined	...	...	...	...	341	323	664
<i>Totals</i> ...					2,469	2,122	4,591

### Findings of Medical Inspection.

Of the 3,927 children, 2,111 (53.8 per cent.) were reported to have no defect calling for special notice. A summary of the defects, on the lines of that for Elementary Schools on page 7, is given in Table D at the end of the Report.

Deformity appears to figure largely in that table but it was mainly of the muscular type and of a form remedial in great measure by suitable exercises and good habits of carriage. Thus of the 146 cases 59 were lateral curvature of the spine, 28 were flat feet, and 7 round shouldered.

### Following-up of Defects.

In this work the Head Masters of the schools take a large share and they kindly make reports on the cases. During 1931 such reports were made on 438 cases referred for special attention and by the time of the original reports over 56 per cent. had had treatment. From the subsequent re-examinations by the Medical Inspectors of 492 children, the balance untreated was 14.

### Treatment.

The treatment arrangements of the County Council apply to suitable cases among children attending secondary schools. Of the 438 cases on which reports were received from the Head Masters in 1931, 247 had had treatment by the date of the first report; 73 had seen their usual doctor, 158 had been treated at Hospitals (91) and Out-Stations (67), 15 had been examined by an optician and 1 had been treated by a dentist.

From the fuller reports made by the Medical Inspectors on re-examination of children during 1931, of 492 children only 14 were reported to have had no treatment; 297 were treated under the County scheme and 181 under private arrangements; 113 children (23.6 per cent.) were regarded as cured, 293 (61.4 per cent.) as improved, while in 72 cases (15.0 per cent.) no change was observed. Of the 293 cases in which only improvement was reported 205 were of defects of vision, and 40 of the 72 not changed were in respect of the same condition. Glasses were prescribed for 177 children, 157 under the County Scheme, and had been obtained in all instances but one.

The summary of treatment corresponding to that given for the Elementary Schools on an earlier page is :—



	<i>Defective vision.</i>		<i>Nose and throat.</i>		<i>Ear disease.</i>		<i>Skin disease.</i>		<i>Deformities.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Children referred ...	318	—	35	—	4	—	12	—	44	—
Treated :										
Under Scheme ...	236	74.2	6	17.1	1	25.0	3	25.0	27	61.3
Otherwise ...	74	23.3	24	68.6	3	75.0	8	66.7	17	38.6
Total ...	310	97.5	30	85.7	4	100.0	11	91.7	44	100.0
Results (percentages on numbers of treated cases) :										
Remedied ...	65	21.0	11	36.7	3	75.0	3	27.3	7	15.9
Improved ...	205	56.1	18	60.0	1	25.0	4	36.4	30	68.1
Unchanged ...	40	12.9	1	3.3	—	—	4	36.4	7	15.9

Some of these figures are small and the percentages are open to wide variation.

### Dental Inspection and Treatment.

In 1931 10 schools were visited by Mr. Wakley, 5 by Mr. Wren, and 4 by Miss Crozier. The inspection is limited at present to children on entering secondary schools but treatment is given at the times of the visits of the County Dentists to a few other children requiring attention on these occasions ; the number in 1931 was 2. 39 days were occupied in examining 957 children and in treating 501. Some of the children had been treated previously in the elementary schools : these included 221 of the 501 inspected. The proportion of consents (73.6%) was not quite so good as amongst elementary school children (79%). That the work of the dentists has been mainly conservative is shown by the fact that of a total of 862 treatments, 689 (80 per cent.) were fillings and 108 (12.5 per cent.) were dressings of permanent teeth and only 32 permanent teeth were extracted ; 253 temporary teeth were also extracted as unsaveable.



TABLE I.  
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS				
Number of Code Group Inspections:				
Entrants ...	...	...	...	4,314
Intermediates	...	...	...	4,618
Leavers ...	...	...	...	2,716
		Total	...	11,648
Number of other Routine Inspections...				—
B—OTHER INSPECTIONS				
Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1,873
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	5,972
		Total	...	7,845



TABLE II.  
A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

Defect or Disease (1)	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment (5)
Malnutrition ... ..	—	1,299	81	119
Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.)	—	—	—	—
Skin	{ Ringworm :		—	3
	Scalp ... ..	6	—	—
	Body ... ..	2	1	—
	Scabies ... ..	3	7	—
	Impetigo ... ..	11	9	—
{ Other Diseases (non-tuberculous) ...		—	53	3
Eye	Blepharitis ... ..	33	20	6
	Conjunctivitis ... ..	4	5	3
	Keratitis ... ..	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities ... ..	—	7	5
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	393	440	123
Ear	Squint ... ..	78	100	54
	{ Other conditions ... ..	32	26	12
	Defective Hearing ... ..	58	65	11
	Otitis Media ... ..	44	35	13
	{ Other Ear Diseases ... ..	12	—	1
Nose and Throat	{ Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	352	124	151
	Adenoids only ... ..	152	25	25
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	21	37	32
	{ Other conditions ... ..	—	22	16
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous) ... ..	40	21	25
Teeth	Defective Speech ... ..	5	15	14
	Dental Diseases	1,953	5	4
	(See Table IV., Group IV.)			
	{ Heart Disease :		—	—
	Organic ... ..	13	44	84
Lungs	Functional ... ..	—	—	—
	Anæmia ... ..	5	7	18
	Bronchitis ... ..	20	19	5
	{ Other non-tuberculous Diseases ...	23	41	2
	Pulmonary :			
Tuberculosis	Definite ... ..	—	—	—
	Suspected ... ..	8	4	19
	Non-Pulmonary :			
	Glands ... ..	—	—	14
	Spine ... ..	—	—	—
Nervous System	Hip ... ..	—	—	1
	{ Other Bones and Joints ... ..	—	—	1
	Skin ... ..	—	—	—
	Other forms ... ..	—	1	3
	Epilepsy ... ..	4	9	9
Deformities	Chorea... ..	2	4	1
	{ Other conditions ... ..	18	23	13
	Rickets ... ..	1	9	—
	Spinal Curvature ... ..	15	4	10
	{ Other forms ... ..	70	95	73
Other Defects and Diseases ...		84	49	48

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP. (1)	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
Code Groups :—			
Entrants ... ..	4,314	544	12.6
Intermediates ... ..	4,618	534	11.6
Leavers ... ..	2,716	352	12.9
Total (Code Groups) ... ..	11,648	1,430	12.3
Other Routine Inspections ... ..	—	—	—









TABLE IV.  
RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1931.  
TREATMENT TABLE.  
GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see  
Group V.)

Disease or Defect.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin</i> —			
Ringworm-Scalp ... ..	4	4	8
Ringworm-Body ... ..	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	4	1	5
Impetigo ... ..	21	24	45
Other skin disease ... ..	43	54	98
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i> ... ..	61	27	88
(External and other, but excluding causes falling in Group II.)			
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i> ... ..	165	56	221
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..	314	298	612
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total ... ..	613	464	1,077

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye  
Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Defect or Disease.  (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at hospital, apart from the Author- ity's Scheme (3)	Otherwise. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	880	84	104
Other Defect or Dis- ease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.).	—	—	—
Total ... ..	880	84	1,088

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed  
(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... .. 558  
(b) Otherwise... .. 42  
Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles  
(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... .. 543  
(b) Otherwise ... .. 43

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE & THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			
RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT		Received other forms of Treatment (4)	Total number treated (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Author- ity's Scheme (2)	Total (3)	
489	73	562	881

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.  
(Completed Sanitary Districts).

(1) Number of Children who were :  
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :  
Aged :  

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Routine Age Groups ... ..	2,787	3,220	3,477	3,489	3,899	4,026	20	17	12	12	2	
Specials ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
	Grand Total ... .. 21,119											
	14,867											
	11,853											

(b) Found to require treatment  
(c) Actually treated ... ..  
(2) Half-days devoted to :—  
Inspection .. ..  
Treatment ... ..  
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment  
(4) Fillings :—  
Permanent teeth ... .. 6,617  
Temporary teeth ... ..  
(5) Extractions :—  
Permanent teeth ... .. 245  
Temporary teeth ... .. 13,906  
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions —  
(7) Other operations :—  
Permanent teeth ... .. 1,183  
Temporary teeth ... .. 1,455

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(For fuller details see Table B.)  
(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year  
by the School Nurses ... .. 3  
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by  
School Nurses ... .. 72,852  
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean ... .. 3,932  
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by  
the Local Education Authority ... ..  
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—  
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... ..  
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ... .. 40





TABLE A.  
SCHOOLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1931.

<i>Infection</i>	SCHOOLS CLOSED			
	<i>By M.O.H. with approval of S.M.O.</i>	<i>By S.M.O.</i>	<i>By R.D.C. and Managers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Measles ... ..	20	1	—	21
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	—	—	1
Chicken Pox and Measles ... ..	1	—	—	1
Chicken Pox and Influenza ... ..	1	—	—	1
Influenza ... ..	2	—	—	2
Total ...	25	1	—	26





TABLE B.

## PEDICULOSIS.—Following-up, 1931.

	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Total (All Departments)</i>
Departments ... ..	637	42	37	82	798
Number of Examinations ... ..	55,981	4,865	4,739	7,267	72,852
Children examined ... ..	50,823	4,740	4,151	6,617	66,331
Children infected ... ..	3,018	140	334	440	3,932
Percentage infected ... ..	5.9	3.0	8.0	6.6	5.9
Cards :—					
Blue (Mild) ... ..	1,570	81	158	271	2,080
Green (Stronger) ... ..	1,655	68	186	215	2,124
Red (Second Warning) ... ..	886	27	79	103	1,095
Letters (Subsequent Warnings) ... ..	780	2	82	81	945
Children excluded... ..	321	1	30	46	398
Prosecutions (under Bye-Laws) :—					
Results :— Fines ... ..	16	—	—	1	17
Cautioned ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Withdrawn (or not pro- ceeded with) ... ..	18	—	3	1	22

Fines :—1—15/- ; 3—7/4 ; 7—5/- ; 5—2/6 ; 1—1/6



TABLE B.

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	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Infants</i>	<i>Total (All Departments)</i>
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Prosecutions (under Bye-Laws) :—					
Results :— Fines ... ..	16	—	—	1	17
Cautioned ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Withdrawn (or not pro- ceeded with) ... ..	18	—	3	1	22

Fines :—1—15/-; 3—7/4; 7—5/-; 5—2/6; 1—1/6





TABLE C.  
SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.  
ROUNDS OF SCHOOLS.

			<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>Required Treatment</i>		<i>Treated by School Dentists</i>	
					<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
1915-16	...	...	6-8	7,877	4,176	53.0	2,274	54.4
1917-18	...	...	6-10	5,110	2,673	52.3	1,600	59.8
1919-21	...	...	"	16,936	10,300	60.9	6,144	59.6
1921-22	...	...	"	16,482	10,341	62.9	5,605	54.2
1922-23	...	...	"	16,060	9,892	61.5	5,339	54.0
1923	...	...	"	15,278	9,709	63.6	5,495	56.5
1924	...	...	"	14,420	8,905	61.7	5,419	60.9
1924-25	...	...	"	13,463	8,793	64.3	5,948	67.6
1925-26	...	...	"	13,356	8,559	64.1	5,729	66.9
1926-27	...	...	5-10	18,383	10,981	59.9	7,648	69.6
1927-28	...	...	5-11	20,529	13,484	65.8	9,944	73.7
1928-29	...	...	"	23,675	16,016	67.6	11,767	73.5
1929-30	...	...	"	24,975	16,804	67.3	13,038	77.6
1930-31	...	...	"	24,533	16,773	68.4	13,238	79.0



**TABLE D.**  
**SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**  
**FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

	<i>Entrants.</i>		12-13.		13-14.		14-15.		15-16.		16-17.		17-18.		18-19.		19-20.		<i>Total.</i>
Number examined ...	838		731		704		588		576		327		134		26		3		3927
Nose and Throat ...	123	14.7	74	10.1	52	7.4	46	7.8	54	9.4	15	4.6	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	367 9.1
Teeth (over 3 decayed) ...	46	5.5	26	3.6	22	3.0	21	3.6	25	4.3	19	5.8	13	9.7	2	7.7	-	-	174 4.4
Heart Trouble ...	17	2.0	15	2.0	13	1.8	11	1.9	8	1.4	2	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	66 1.7
Glandular Enlargement ...	6	.7	7	.9	3	.4	2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 .5
Vision 6 12 and worse R. eye	56	6.7	59	8.0	63	9.0	61	10.4	72	12.5	36	11.0	19	14.2	4	15.4	1	33.3	371 9.4
External Eye ...	20	2.4	16	2.2	8	1.1	15	2.6	10	1.7	3	.9	4	3.0	1	3.8	-	-	77 1.9
Defective Hearing ...	2	.2	6	.8	7	.9	1	.2	4	.7	1	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 .5
Ear Discharge ...	7	.8	2	.3	3	.4	1	.2	2	.3	-	-	1	.8	-	-	-	-	16 .4
Skin Diseases ...	4	.5	8	1.0	3	.4	5	.8	5	.9	1	.3	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	29 .7
Deformities ...	48	5.7	30	4.0	19	2.7	21	3.6	16	2.8	8	2.4	3	2.2	1	3.8	-	-	146 3.7
Bronchial Catarrh ...	-	-	1	.1	-	-	1	.2	-	-	-	-	1	.8	-	-	-	-	3 .1
Anaemia ...	1	.1	1	.1	6	.9	2	.3	7	1.2	4	1.2	1	.8	-	-	-	-	22 .6
Others ...	5	.6	8	1.0	13	1.8	9	1.4	5	.9	3	.9	5	3.7	-	-	-	-	48 1.2
TOTAL ...	335	39.9	253	34.6	212	31.0	196	33.3	208	34.4	92	28.0	53	39.5	8	30.8	1	33.3	1358 34.6



